The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,855. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HANSON—July 27th, at the Grand Arsenal, Fort, after a lingering illness, Anne, the beloved wife of Conductor F. J. Hanson, of the Ordnance Department, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PALMER—At Trichinopoly, on the 15th July, the wife of Captain W. C. Palmer, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TURNBULL—At Egmore, Madras, on the 19th July, Mr. George Harris Turnbull, Assistant Master, Military Male Orphan Asylum, aged 44 years 2 months and 15 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

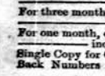
THE new Steamer TA PANG NYO, Captain GRANDLE, will be positively despatched for the above ports on the 12th August next. For Freight of Opium and light Cargo apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co

Bombay, 28th July 2864.

STEAM FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Stopping at Narakal and Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer NADA, Captain MATHES, for the above on 30th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., 1st July 1864. Treasurers and Managers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(To sail positively on August).

THE Frigate-built fast sailing Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 972 Tons register, C. R. LIMSTRONG, Commander, is ready to receive Cargo, and has excellent accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain LIMSTRONG on board MACNEE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British Bark JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Merseyshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS PER STEAMER *Nada*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, all Packages will be landed at Owner's risk and expense.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP *Merseyshire*, FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Merseyshire*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—This Bank will commence business on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at No. 49, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 49, Medow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in office, who are re-eligible.

3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.

5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Premises will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to Mr. WELLIS, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connexion with Edmund Ristings and Brother of Liverpool.

JOHNSON RIDINGS & Co.

24, Apollo Street, 26th July 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AN ASSISTANT SURVEYOR. Monthly salary, including horse allowance, Rs. 472. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th instant.

By order,

J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

THE WEST OF INDIA LIBRARY COMPANY (LIMITED.)—No Applications for Shares will be received after the 31st instant.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Promoters.

21st July 1864.

VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 4th August 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

By order of the Directors,

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice, that a Receipt No. 965 for 50 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) standing in the name of Premchund Roychund, Esq., and a Receipt No. 48 for 25 Shares of the said Association in name of James Blair, both purchased by me, have been lost, and that I intend to apply to the said Association to issue a Duplicate thereof, in the event of said Receipts not being found and returned to me within three days from this date.

NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service,

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (30) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call. GEO. WHITLEY, for *the Secretaries*.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by this Bank on fixed date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Prices current and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA,—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ સ્ટૉકાઇક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bomay, 5th July 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, BURROWES' LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

3 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધ ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंड चाइना बॅाक (लिमीटेड.)

TEMPORARY OFFICES, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of general business, on MONDAY, the 1st August proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,

Bombay, 25th July 1864. Officiating Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS. STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.	UP TRAINS. STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.
	A. M.		A. M.
Bulsar.....Dep.	7 30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7 30
Doongree	7 50	Berajree	8 0
Becleemora	8 17	Mehmoodabad ...	8 28
Umulsar	8 32	Neriad.....	9 10
Nowsaree	9 13	Anund.....	9 22
Sucheen	9 50	Wasund	10 25
Surat	10 33	Baroda	11 21
Amrolee	10 53		P. M.
Sion.....	11 15	Etola	12 6
Keem	11 41	Meagaum	12 33
	P. M.	Palej	1 5
Panolee	12 10	Chumargaum.....	1 38
Unclesur.....	12 55	Broach	2 20
Broach	1 15	Unclesur	2 45
Chumargaum.....	1 42	Panolee	3 7
Palej	2 15	Keem	3 39
Meagaum	2 47	Sion.....	4 3
Etola	3 19	Amrolee	4 32
Baroda	4 9	Surat	4 57
Wasund	4 54	Sucheen	5 30
Anund.....	5 28	Nowsaree	6 10
Neriad.....	6 15	Umulsar	6 46
Mehmoodabad ...	6 52	Becleemora.....	7 1
Berajree	7 17	Doongree	7 28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7 45	Bulsar .....Arr.	7 45

By order,

JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Second Half-yearly General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Managers, No. 7 Rampart Row, on Monday, the 1st August 1864, at half-past 4 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account, and to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, and also to elect Directors.

By order of Directors,

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 25th July 1364.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, a Statement of Account to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

By order of the Directors,

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Boys' School in the Fort is now re-opened at No. 9, Hornby Row.

The usual subjects of Study, appertaining to an English and Commercial Education will be taught.

For particulars, apply to Mr. HALL, the Master, at No. 9, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned,

F. J. SPRING,

Hon. Secretary of the Diocesan Committee S. P. C. K.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Works to be executed on the site of this Company's Workshops near the Elphinstone road, Bombay, viz., Engine Pits, Coaling Platform, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls, and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be consider.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thank fully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major L. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just completely above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 269 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice and bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the British Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Expamed Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Fluidity, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Imperfect digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that infested the camp around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee.....	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree.....	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the nervous system, restores refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PERFREEW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Aetringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From DR. MONIMORE, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been indnced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government Chlorop, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA,

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

NOTICES.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—WANTED A MASTER FOR THE HOME AT COLABA.—Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with Rs. 30 horse allowance.

Applications by letter only, to be addressed to

J. M. DAVIDSON,

Honorary Secretary, Church Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. —At the 30th Annual General Court of the Proprietors held on WEDNESDAY the 11th of May 1864, the Surplus Profits of the Society beyond the sum of £598,282-9-7, calculated as the reserve to meet Liabilities, immediate and prospective, were found to amount to £260,816-3-7.

It was decided to allow the Holders of all participating Policies, which have been in force six years, a reduction of Premium for the current year (from 11th May 1864 to 9th May 1865 inclusive) of 50 per cent.

A Dividend to the Proprietors was declared of £2-1 per share payable on the 30th June 1864, in addition to the 10 per share Interest due on the 31st December next. Both Dividend and Interest are free from Income Tax.

The return of Profits during the last five years has increased as follows, viz:

For 1859 the reduction was	40	per cent.	
,, 1861 ,, ,,	45	,,	
,, 1862 ,, ,,	45	,,	
,, 1863 ,, ,,	47½	,,	
,, 1864 ,, ,,	50	,,	

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to its assured.

LECKIE & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Ganges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

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THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1861.

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FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Glazed Kid, Jean, Russian Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enamelled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

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FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 80 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,

At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Parnchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Bhimsi Street Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1865. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Vergo of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 4 Rupees.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured under the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES:—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	The Provence Rose
Frangipanni	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tumbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	¼ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Macaroroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
	Hare	
	Rabbit	
	Mock Turtle	
	Mulligatawny	
	Green Peas	
	Ox Tail	
	Salmon	
	Hotch Potch	
	Kidney	
	Veal	
	Chicken	
	Giblit	
	Poachers	
	Venison	
	Oysters	
	Soup and Bouilli	
	Peas and Gravy	
	Vermicelli	
	Mutton Broth	
At Rs. 1-8 each.	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
	Partridge	

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER &

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, in a good situation, suitable for three Gentlemen. Apply stating terms to "X.", Office of this Paper.
28th July 1864.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the undersigned was appointed Surveyor to Veritas or French Lloyds from 25th May 1863. Any Captain of a Ship requiring his services he will be happy to attend.
DAVID LAUCHLAN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having withdrawn by mutual agreement from the Firm of M'COMBIE & WRIGHT, all responsibility and interest ceases from the 21st instant.
Bombay, 28th July 1864. G. WRIGHT.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above on reasonable terms in an English Family. Bungalow large and airy, and healthily situated. Address "P. Q., *Bombay Gazette* office.
28th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on 1st of July 1864, we opened our Branch Firm in London at Gresham House, No. 153, as Commission Agents and General Merchants under the style and name of BHIMJEE SEWJEE & Co.
GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th July 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Harkeny*, Captain LAWNDER, from Kurrachee, are requested to send off Boats without delay to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.
Captain LAWNDER will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after once leaving the Dock.
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain *Harkeny*.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice, that a Promissory Note, No. 1922 of 1842-43 at Four per cent. for Rs. 500, endorsed to us by Captain G. S. MIGOS, Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, has been lost, and that any person who will purchase it will be at his risk and cost as a intimation has been given to the Accountant General to put a stop to the payment of Interest due thereon.
A good reward will be given to the man who will produce it to MUNCHERJEE ARDASEER, in the Commissariat Office.
KHEMJEE BOWJEE.
28th July 1864. MUNCHERJEE ARDASEER.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડીયા પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ইষ্ট ইন্ডিয়া প্রেস কম্পনি (লিমিটেড)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Call and Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. shall not have been paid on the 11th August next, at the office of the Company will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company:—
1st Call of Rs 252 due 20th June 1864.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. G. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 28th July 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Daw's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Apparatus, and Case, complete. The above is in beautiful order and in every respect equal to new price. Rs. 400.
Also, a very powerful Binocular Race Glass, by Ross, with sling case, has been very little used. Rs. 80.
25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVING been appointed Agents for Alexander Henry's Patent Fire Arms, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their first consignment, including amongst others—
A Plain Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1120, in case, with fittings complete, and extra apparatus. Rs. 325.
A best Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1061, with Pistol and Bayonet bar, with back sight and front wind guage sight and apparatus complete. Rs. 480.
A plain Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1153, with scroll guard and front wind sight and apparatus, complete. Rs. 330.
Two best Double Action Revolver Pistols, in cases, with apparatus complete. Each Rs. 130.
A best Double Rifle, No. 325, 36 guage 2 grooves, with pair of shot barrels fitting the same stock, bayonet, sling and case with apparatus and extra leather cover. Rs. 950.
A best Double Rifle, No. 861, 17 guage 28 inch barrels, in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather case. Rs. 700.
A best Double Breech Loading Rifle, No. 1061, 25 guage 28 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 700.
A best Double Rifle, No. 1120, 25 guage 30 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 700.
A best Double Gun, No. 950, 13 guage 30 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 620.
A best Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 956, with Newton's back and front sights in best case with fittings and extra apparatus and outside leather cover. Rs. 520.
A best Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 977, with back sight, and best front wind sight, in case, fittings and extra apparatus. Rs. 510.
Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 859, with complete apparatus. Rs. 359.
Patent Rifle No. 366, 32 guage with extra Patent barrel fitted to the same stock for match with flaseol back sight and front wind sight, complete set of apparatus. Rs. 420.
Sporting Rifle, No. 367, with case and apparatus Rs. 640.
A large Assortment of Ammunition for the above, also on hand.
25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th August at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—JULY—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday 2nd	7h. 25m.	P. M.
First Qr., Wednesday 10th	10h. 49m.	P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th	6h. 28m.	P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th	10h. 51m.	A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, &c.	Festivals,	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	29	Mercury rises at 6.25		5 37	6 35	7 45	8 18	
Sat.	30	Mercury sets at 7.25.		5 37	6 35	8 49	9 17	
Sun.	31	10th Sunday after Trinity.		5 38	6 34	9 41	10 3	
Mon.	1	Lammas Day.		5 38	6 34	10 23	10 42	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 4.19.		5 38	6 33	11 0	11 18	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7.52		5 39	6 33	11 34	11 49	
Thur.	4	Venus rises at 6.4.		5 39	6 32	—	0 5	

Printed on the 28th July 1864, from 9h. 30m. to 10h. 30m. P.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	July 20
ADEN	July 13	MOCHA	July 13
ALLAHABAD	July 19	LONDON	July
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 20
BANGALORE	July 19	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 18	MEERUT	July 13
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	July 20
CEYLON	July 18	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	July 11
DELHI	July 19	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 13
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	July 9

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

THE concurrence of opinions in favour of the introduction of a gold currency into India is so general, that—as Charles the Second, at the Restoration, when he found himself greeted with enthusiasm and almost adoration, by multitudes of loyal subjects, asked in astonishment where the men were who had kept him so long out of his kingdom—so we may now vainly wonder what has become of the statesmen and political economists who up to this time have succeeded in excluding the most precious of metals from circulation in this country. Not only are the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and the Indian Chambers of Commerce perfectly agreed as to the necessity of a gold currency, but all the writers who have discussed the matter are, almost without exception, in accord as to the advantages of making a particular gold coin, the English sovereign, the legal tender. Sir Charles Trevelyan, in his interesting minute, is forced to content himself with merely summarizing the opinions of the writers who have preceded him, and illustrating points which are now beyond dispute. So hard put to it is the Finance Minister for some opponent whom he can demolish in controversy, that he actually goes out of his way to fall foul of poor Sir Bartle Frere, and to contend that the Governor of Bombay is grievously in error, when he maintains that the effect of acting upon the clause of the Paper Currency Act which allows notes to be issued in a certain proportion against gold "would be to substitute a considerable portion "of gold for the silver which is now imported "into India; and in proportion to such substi"tution, to relieve the inconvenience which is "now felt by the absolute scarcity of silver in "Europe. It would also tend to expand the "use of Government Currency Notes, and to set "free a corresponding quantity of silver which "is now absorbed in various ways in remote "parts of the country, and which disappears from "the circulation of our great commercial marts." Sir Charles maintains, on the contrary, that the clause in question is inconsistent with the principle of a paper currency, which requires that a sufficient amount of the actual currency of the country be kept in reserve to ensure the convertibility of the notes, leaving it in the power of the State to invest the residue of the deposits in Government Securities. "Paper," he urges, "is payable only in the current coin of "the country; and its convertibility in times of "political distrust or mercantile panic might be "seriously endangered, if any of the uninvested "deposits were held in gold which could not be "tendered in payment of the notes. The sale "of gold for current silver coin would be a pre"carious resource, for times of panic are exactly "the times when money is not to be had."—Hence he concludes that the end attained would not "be 'to substitute a considerable proportion of "'gold for the silver which is now imported into "'India,' nor 'to set free a corresponding quantity "'of silver which is now absorbed in various ways "'in remote parts of the country,' as supposed by "the Governor of Bombay, but to lock up a cer"tain quantity of gold in an unproductive state "subject to the condition that an equal value "in current silver coin must be kept in deposit "to provide for the payment of the notes." Undoubtedly, this is in theory the correct view to take of the objects and limits of a paper currency; but in the particular case referred to Sir Bartle Frere was surely justified in complaining that the gold clause had not been put in force in a time of unexampled pressure which showed nothing more clearly than the implicit confidence of the mercantile community in the convertibility of the Government notes. Sir Charles Trevelyan is on the safe side in assuming that one of the conditions of this confidence being maintained was the strict observance of the principle that the reserve should consist of the current coin; but as a matter of fact we believe it will hardly be disputed that, had the gold clause been acted upon to its full extent, the value of the paper currency would not have been affected. Sir Charles goes on to point out the inconvenience of a paper currency which admits of the issue of notes against bullion, and thus forces the Government to pay Mint certificates on demand, and expose themselves at any time to the risk of temporary insolvency. He very sensibly recommends that notes in future be only issued against coin, and Mint certificates made payable when the bullion they represent has been actually coined; and he points out that these reforms cannot be effected without throwing all the mercantile communities of India into utter confusion, unless the Mints be relieved of the heaviest portion of their work by being allowed to coin gold instead of silver.

Gold was formerly the favourite currency in India, and it still keeps its ground in many provinces in spite of its prohibition by the British Government. Sir Charles Trevelyan thus narrates the steps which led to the adoption of an exclusive silver coinage:—

Previously to the Act of the Government of India, No. XVII. of 1835, by which an uniform coinage was established for the British dominions in India, the Gold Mohur of Bengal, and the Star Pagoda and other gold coins of Madras and Bombay were a legal tender, being valued relatively to silver in the proportion of one to fifteen.

By the Act of 1835, and a contemporary Resolution of the Government of India, gold coins, representing, respectively, 5 10, 15, and 50 Rupees, were directed to be coined as the Indian Mints; and, although they were not to be a legal tender, they were to be received "and issued" at the public treasuries at rates to be fixed, from time to time, by proclamation.

The rates were those denoted by the names of the coins; but it was afterwards perceived that the issue of these coins at a prescribed rate was inconsistent with the fact that they were not a legal tender, and a proclamation of January 1841, authorized them to be freely received at the previous rate of fifteen to one, and "to be disposed of as might be ordered by the Accountant General or the Accountant of the Presidency."

In May 1844, in order to encourage the coining of gold, the reduction of the seignorage on gold bullion tendered for coinage from two to one per cent., which had previously taken place at Calcutta in November 1837, was extended to the Mints at Madras and Bombay; and it was declared that persons delivering in gold for coinage were entitled, as a matter of right, to have gold coins returned to them. The seignorage on silver coin remained, as before, at two per cent.

In January 1850, the Sub-treasurer at Calcutta reported that the market price of the gold coin had gradually fallen to the price at which the Government received that coin from the public, and that there appeared to be a tendency to a further fall. This was the first notice of the effect upon the currency of India of the increased production of gold in California; but the Government did not at that time consider it necessary to direct any alteration in the terms on which gold coin was receivable into the public treasuries. After this came the discovery of gold in New South Wales; and the Government of India was alarmed by rumours that arrangements were in progress for forming connexions with Australia for the purpose of bringing up gold by direct line of steam communication, to take advantage of the premium by which gold was receivable at the rate of fifteen to one compared with silver of equal weight and fineness.

In order to avoid the embarrassment of an excessive stock of coin which was not re-issuable and could not be disposed of except at a loss, notice was given, on the 22nd of December 1852, that gold coin would no longer be received in public treasuries.

The remedy for the inconveniences and dangers arising from the exclusion of gold is, in the Finance Minister's opinion, to admit the mistake that has been made and declare gold to be a legal tender as well as silver. Sir Charles combats the objection that the national creditor must be paid in silver with the common-sense argument of Sir William Mansfield, that the State, which has its revenue paid from year to year in any coin which the community accepts as the temporary measure of value, is also bound only to pay its creditors the value of their bonds, and not the actual silver they have lent. There remains the dispute as to the rate at which the sovereign should be made a legal tender. Sir Charles Trevelyan shows sound judgment in rejecting the advice of the *Economist*, and determining to give the sovereign the fixed value of Rs. 10, instead of resorting to the unsatisfactory expedient of altering the value from time to time to suit the changes of the money market. As the real value of the sovereign in India is a fraction over ten rupees, the coin will not be forced into circulation, and can only make its way into general favour, and gradually supplant silver, by virtue of its superior portability and convenience for purposes of exchange.

As Sir Charles Wood has already expressed in the House of Commons similar opinions to those of Sir Charles Trevelyan on the subject of a gold currency for India, we may fairly expect that ere long the British sovereign will enter as freely into circulation in this country as in all other parts of the Empire, and become the most popular and acceptable medium of exchange in all parts of the world. We hope that an effort will be made to pass the necessary legislative enactments for constituting the sovereign a legal tender, before the recurrence of that tightness of the money market which causes us to connect such disagreeable associations with the cold season in Bombay. Not, indeed, that there is any reasonable prospect of a commercial crisis this year at all approaching in magnitude that of 1863. It must be borne in mind that speculation in cotton was last year carried on with such extreme ardour as to raise the value of the cotton crop to nearly double what it was in 1862-63. We quote the table given by Sir Charles Trevelyan:—

Raw Cotton exported from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in twelve months, from the beginning of May to the end of April, in 1862-63 and 1863-64.

	1862-63.		1863-64.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Calcutta	408,779	1,567,630	574,981	3,089,590
Madras	556,760	2,381,288	647,240	4,471,811
Bombay	3,257,485	14,834,565	3,616,782	27,911,599
Total	4,223,024	18,783,543	4,839,003	35,473,911

* "No gold coin will henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company; but the gold pieces to be hereafter coined will circulate at whatever rate of value relatively to the legal silver currency of the country they may bear to currency. The Governor General in Council will, from time to time, fix the rate by proclamation in the *Calcutta Gazette*, at which they shall be received and issued at the public treasuries, in lieu of the legal silver currency of British India. Until further orders that rate will be as the names of the tokens denote—the Gold Mohur, for 15 Rupees; the 5-Rupee piece, for 5 Rupees; the 10-Rupee piece, for 10 Rupees; and the 50-Rupee piece, for 50 Rupees.—*Letter from the Government of India, to the Court of Directors, 24th of June 1835.*

Now, the price of cotton has remained almost stationary since last December, and it is quite certain that no rise in price which can now take place will bring about any such sudden and extraordinary increase in the value of exports over that of imports as the returns for 1863-64 exhibit. We are probably not within the mark in saying that the balance to be liquidated by England in specie will at least not exceed that of last year; for it must be taken into consideration that a much larger proportion of our exports will this year be paid for in British merchandize. The cause of the extreme dearness of money in Bombay last winter was the overloading of our market with this enormous balance in the form of practically inconvertible bullion, while there was a constant and unexampled drain of rupees from Bombay to the Mofussil to pay the ryots and dealers the double prices which the rice in the value of cotton had encouraged them to charge for their crop. It is unlikely that the drain this year will be even so heavy as that of 1863, since there will be very little inclination on the part of merchants to pay more for the cotton crop this year than they paid last year. Panics arise, not so much from high prices, as from sudden changes of price; and, as both merchants and bankers have made their preparations for the coming cold season with a careful eye to the lessons taught them in 1863, we do not see that there need be much cause for alarm, in any case, as to the possible condition of our money market next November and December. Should the Government be able to give us a gold currency before the approach of that dreaded season, the probabilities are that there will be an abundance of money this year in the market at the very time when, in former years, there has been the greatest scarcity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

NEGAPATAM, 20TH JULY.
Steamer *Pearl* for Colombo just passed.

MADRAS, 25TH JULY.
Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Calcutta* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 25TH JULY.
Steamer *Bombay Castle* sailed for Bombay.

NEGAPATAM, 25TH JULY.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Colombo.

NEGAPATAM, 27TH JULY.
Steamer *Jaffna* sailed for Colombo during last night.
Steamer *Penang* from Colombo anchored.

MADRAS.

27TH JULY.
Securities five and a half, 12½ to 13 premium.
Fives, 4½ to 5 premium.
Fours, 4 discount.
Document Bills 2s. 0¼d.
Dead weight, £22.
Light Freight, £3.
Cotton, £2 15s.
Interest on loans, 6 per cent.
Money market, easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 10-13.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14.

LATEST CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.
HONGKONG, 9TH JULY *via* KEDGEREE.
Steamer *Lightning*:—Malwa, 650 (40 ?) dollars. Benares, 477 dollars.
Exchange, Bank 4s. 10d. private 4s. 10¼d.
On Calcutta, 232 Rupees.
Steamer arrived from Calcutta *Thunder* on 30th June and *Lightning* on 4th July; from Bombay, *John Bright* on 1st, *Ceramic* on 6th July.
Rice, Bengal, cargo 2 dollars 40 cents per picul first quality 2 dollars 60 cents. per picul.
Shanghai advises to 1st July:—
Malva, 470 taels. Patna, 373 taels.
Exchange, on London Bank 2s.
On Calcutta, 331 to 332 rupees.

WE regret exceedingly to learn, from an Extra of the *Deccan Herald*, that Alexander Gray, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, died of cholera at that station on Tuesday last, the 26th instant. The deceased gentleman was for some time acting Collector of Poona, where he was deservedly popular with all classes of the community. The death of Mr. Gray will be deplored by all who knew him; and the Government has thus lost one of its most valuable servants.

AN INDIAN CORONER'S INQUEST.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

I was aroused from sleep two mornings ago and a note put into my hands with a request that I would appear at ten o'clock at a garden house at Tar Waddee, behind the Sudder Adawlut Court-house, as a "woman was dead." What affair that was of mine I was at a loss to make out; however, an enclosure pointed out business, and I started. When the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital was reached a police sepoy indicated the way we were to go, and down a narrow bridle road full of ruts and up to the axles in mud go we did. At last we reached what looked to be some delapidated stables, turned a little to the right into a garden, and so I was introduced to my first Coroner's Inquest in India.

In the midst of the garden was an old fashioned native house, the whole of the bottom part being a huge open room supported on posts; in one corner was a small table covered with green cloth, pens, ink, paper, forms; and in the other sat the Solicitor, we may say, for the prosecution, who had been waiting for two hours: and it struck me he was very glad to see even the advocate on the other side. Near to him sat two men leaning against a door, one old, the other in the prime of manhood—two of the accused, father and son-in-law; under a tree in the garden three female figures crouched closely guarded—two of them the wives of the son-in-law, the third the daughter-in-law of the old man and his supposed paramour. The supposition was that these five people had made away by poison with the wife of the old man, because she threatened to report his infidelities to his caste. A small one storied house covered with creepers stood about fifteen paces away from, and to the left of, the larger house. This was surrounded by women dressed in all variety of colour; the sun, brightly shining on them and on the garden flowers, presented a strange contrast to the dismal scene about to be enacted. Ever and anon, old women emerged from the circle, went inside the house, came out with faces covered, and commenced that low and plaintive wail peculiar to Hindoo women. We all knew what was inside that house. Round about the Coroner's verandah sat hundreds of men, castemen of the deceased and accused. Silent and reserved men were they; no sound escaped them and their faces evinced deep anxiety as to the result of the scene about to follow. To them presently enters a man, half butler half ghorawalla; he carries what looks like a large white jam pot, and under his arm a box. The Surgeon to the Coroner is undoubtly near at hand. A sepoy points his finger to the law house towards which the servant silently goes. The Doctor is come; lost his way, or would have been sooner; a few every-day compliments pass between the professional men expressive of disgust at poisons, particularly arsenic, being openly vended in the bazaar without let or hindrance. "Gambling must be put down but not the sale of poisons." The Coroner is come. "Beg pardon, Gentlemen, for being so late; good morning." Jury sworn, enquiry begins. I can't do it on the floor, the doctor remarks. A small table is taken into a shed, a mass of something red is carried out of the house of death by four men, the Surgeon to the Coroner retires to the shed, a preliminary enquiry is entered into, a deposition or two taken; the Surgeon returns accompanied by a European constable with the white jam pot closely covered with white paper and another small jam pot closely covered also. We all know what they contain. A suggestion is made that a postponement should take place until the cause of death is known and the Jury are cautioned to be in attendance. The Doctor retires with his doleful parcels, the professionals shake hands and depart, and so ends the first day of my first Coroner's Inquest.

HOME LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

ONE common feature may be found in all public amusements this season. More than one might doubtless be detected by a close critic, but the most casual observer cannot fail to note that no assemblage is considered complete without the presence of the Princess of Wales. Above all, if the meeting in question be a bazaar, fancy fair, promenade, or other scheme for the problematic amusement and certain pecuniary depletion of John Bull, the Princess's presence is all essential. It is the one sure end for popularity and is played with a pertinacity which tends to defeat its own ends, not by abatement of her influence—no fear of that—but by actually wearing out the physical powers so kindly and continuously devoted to the public gratification.

Last week the Horticultural Gardens were the scene of a very brilliant fete in furtherance of a charitable artistic purpose, which lasted for three days and which, to judge from the crowded state of the gardens, might have been profitably prolonged to double the time. Much ingenuity had been expended, and the attacks upon the visitors' purses were carried on with bewildering variety. Independent of the main army of stall keepers in a brilliant uniform of white and scarlet, skirmishers met the startled visitor at every turn. At one moment a young lady carrying a dog less bright-eyed and less pertinacious than its fair mistress compelled you to take a ticket for an International Dog Show in a room about ten feet square; then a fascinating female "sandwich" proclaimed by means of the boards in which she was cased that her noble mother was anxiously waiting to take your *carte de visite*, while scientific lectures by no means dry and amateur theatricals went on throughout the live-long day. In this last particular great is the change in English manners. The personal infirmities of George IV. condemned his loyal subjects for many a year to the torture of high stocks and stiff buckram coat collars, and the monarch's morbid dislike to appear in public condemned the poor actors to starvation by making it not the thing to enjoy a play. We live under a happier dispensation which makes it lawful to see a play, and permissible to laugh thereat without risking either loss of caste from the dictum of some dignified noodle or loss of life from a strangling cravat. Two companies of amateurs kept up an uninterrupted series of performances on this occasion. One party aimed at reproducing the departed glories of Richardson's show, and certainly the sanguinary Algerine pirate, the bewitching maiden of Common Hard, Portsmouth, and the ever victorious British Tar were never more characteristically given by the "harlotry players" as Dame Quickly calls them, than by the clever Civil Service officials who kindly mimicked their strut and swagger. The text was not and could not be the same. It was too clever. The pure, the great, the unintended anachronisms and grammatical paradoxes of old were replaced by quaint allusions to the politics of the day, and by puns awfully elaborate and polysyllabically perplexing.

The other performance was an incomprehensible dream in which ogres, bees, Chinese sovereigns and hobby horses mingled in bewildering and unreasoning combination. Little did the author dream to what an ordeal his piece would be exposed, or that Mumbo-Jumbo would call down dignified rebuke from the daily press, tender remonstrances from the mild organ of weekly good feeling, and would even attain to the dignity of being commented on in the House of Commons. The daily journal was shocked that a public official and a married man too should have appeared with a blackened face. Why it should be worse for a married man to personate a blackamoor than for a bachelor is not clear, unless it be feared that strong in dramatic fury he will on leaving the stage incontinently rush home and smother his wife. The other count of the indictment failed; the actor in question was not a public official, but a private gentleman, what the Athenians would have called an "idios," and if the modern critic like to echo the word, it will scarcely ruffle the equanimity of the representative of Boger Oger. But far more elaborate was the charge of the Saturday Reviewer. Supporting himself by ample extracts amounting to well nigh half the book he triumphantly proved the fact that the play was nothing but nonsense. A fact so very obvious might have been supposed to have been the result of deliberate intention, and it could possibly be pleaded that whereas Shakspeare had contented himself with pure nonsense in his Pyramus and Thisbe, surely not from lack of wit, even the nameless author of Mumbo-Jumbo might be excused for acting on the maxim "dulce est desipere in loco." But enough of this. If it be waste of labour to break a butterfly upon the wheel, it is a somewhat needless display of surgical skill to try and set the limbs of the wounded insect.

Lovers of *virtu* will be interested at a really wonderful discovery in that peculiar and expensive branch of art whose choicest specimens are to be found in the green vaults at Dresden, or the Cabinet of James at Florence. A lady of rank last week brought to an officer of the South Kensington Museum an object the value of which she was anxious to ascertain. It was a hinged case for a book (probably for a missal) of about 5 inches by 4, of openwork gold, but with every inch of the sides, back, and edges so elaborately enamelled and jewelled that there is probably only one object of Europe of its class equally rich and rare, the celebrated salt cellar of the Rospigliori family at Rome. A dealer had proposed to purchase it but at a very inadequate sum, and the lady gladly ceded to the Musoum at a fitting valuation this gem of art which has been in her family since the time of Charles 1st.

That an object of such value as would have caused any dealer to journey from one end of Europe to the other on the chance of acquiring it should have remained unknown till its possessor voluntarily brought it into the market is one of the odd incidents in what if carefully written might make a very odd book; the chances of the sale room.

The clock for the Victoria Tower, Bombay, is now completed and in action on the premises of Messrs. Moore, Clerkenwell. I reserve a description of its mechanism for my next letter.

The speech day of Harrow School last Thursday was graced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and as, by a meteorological phenomenon unparalleled in the annals of Harrow, the day was magnificent, the quiet little hardworking school town was brilliantly gay. The boys were most anxious to draw the Royal carriage into the town, but as, on a former occasion when the Prince came thither, the carriage had on the descent got the mastery of the biped steeds this part of the programme was wisely omitted. A grand gathering of bishops, including those of London, Oxford, Melbourne, and Natal—the latter an old Harrow master—were present, also the venerable Lord Brougham, now at length somewhat enfeebled by age, and the Premier, whose lively looks and active spring as he mounted his horse to complete his 20 miles ride seem to bid defiance equally to time and political combats.

To-night is to begin the grand fight of the Session, but there seems little doubt of the result. "Next Italy," as *Punch* says, "may bring forth something new—or may not."

PARIS GOSSIP.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD JULY.

IF the afflux of visitors to any point of the country inhabited by the Court can be taken as a proof of the popularity of the reigning House, the Imperial Family of France must be regarded as the most popular of all the Royal families of Europe. St. Cloud, Vichy, the Eaux Bonnes, Biarritz, Compiègne, and Fontainebleau, have all become such favourite places of resort since the Emperor and the Empress have adopted them that they are widening their limits, and adding new streets, squares, avenues and boulevards to their old thoroughfares, with a rapidity and vigour equalling, in a small scale, the great reconstructive operations of the capital.

The sojourn of the Court at Fontainebleau is the most brilliant portion of its country doings. The extent and splendour of the palace itself, the beauty of its grounds, the vastness and magnificence of its noble forest, all tend to make it the most imposing of the Imperial residences. The Court stays longer at Fontainebleau than at any of the others; and though the strictness of etiquette is somewhat relaxed, the arrangements at the palace are all made on a scale of great magnificence.

The famous forest of Fontainebleau contains about 40,000 acres; and the total length of its roads and paths is estimated at about twelve hundred English miles. Through this large extent of woodland, diversified with streams, hills, valleys, and rocks of great picturesque beauty, the public is free to wander at will, and as an enthusiastic admirer of its romantic beauties has just finished his self-imposed task of numbering every one of the beautiful rocks with enormous blue figures, painted on its surface, and corresponding with the numbers in the "Guide-book to Fontainebleau" just published by him, tourists may, if they please, "do" the woods and ravines of the region as methodically as the streets of Pompeii, or the ruins of Rome.

The successive relays of guests invited to share the Imperial hospitalities pass the mornings in their own apartments or wandering through the gardens, the park, or the forest. The afternoons are devoted, sometimes to hunting but more generally to excursions to see the most beautiful and interesting sites of the forest and the neighbouring region. The ladies exhaust their taste and ingenuity (or rather those of their milliners and dressmakers) in inventing the most exquisite and fanciful toilettes for these drives. The Emperor, the Empress, Princess Anna Murat, Princess Ghiska, and others, well-known for their riding, always go on horseback; the rest of the guests go in a sort of jaunting-car, open, and holding about a dozen each. All the ladies wear small hats gay with feathers and ribands, the skirts of their dresses looped up and boots or shoes with high heels and rosettes. The hats, which the Empress was one of the first to adopt in this country, are especially elegant; and each lady prides herself on possessing an assortment of the most original and charming character.

A grand dinner is served in the great Banqueting Hall at seven o'clock; all the guests being received at the Imperial table. All assemble in the drawing-room adjoining this Hall, the Emperor and Empress entering a few minutes before the hour of dinner, and making the round of the guests, addressing a few words to each in turn. The major-dom then throws open the folding-doors leading into the Hall; their Majesties, preceded by the Chamberlains, lead the way to the table, followed by the guests, and the repast proceeds with an accompaniment of music executed, on the terrace outside, by the bands of the Guides, on duty at Fontainebleau. When the weather is fine, the public is admitted on Sundays and Thursdays to this terrace to enjoy the music and the sight of the gardens.

After dinner the Imperial hosts and their guests adjourn to the splendid gallery of Henry III.; the lofty windows of this portion of the palace, the *chef d'œuvre* of Primatice, open on the beautiful "English Garden," and the effect of the thousands of wax tapers, the paintings, the lustres, the gilding, and rich draperies of the *suite* of magnificent apartments constituting this "Gallery," with their walls completely covered with paintings, and their brilliant illumination reflected in the water of the large lake outside, is described by those who have seen it as something not to be surpassed in its own way.

The Fontainebleau races, or as they are called here, "The French Ascot," have just taken place with great *eclat*. The race course is a lovely valley; and all the arrangements of the affair were as gay, elegant, and charming as the details of a painting on one of the exquisite fans in which Boucher or Watteau have immortalized the court beauties of the old French monarchy. Everybody was beautifully dressed; the race course looked like an expanse of emerald green velvet; every detail, poles, flags, and stands, as ornate and pretty as possible; and the performance of the splendid military bands added to the festive character of the scene. The Emperor, Empress, and little Prince went about without attendants or any attempt at etiquette; walking about the weighing ring, looking at the horses, and occasionally addressing a few words to persons of their acquaintance. The little Prince, sometimes alone, sometimes with children of his own age, but quite independent of papa, mamma, tutor, or attendant, ran up and down the steps of the stands, explored every corner, examined every horse, made his way through the crowd, and seemed to be enjoying himself amazingly. He is growing very handsome; with a fair skin, dark curly hair, and remarkably beautiful blue eyes. His little Highness wore a dark jacket and knickerbockers, a grey beaver hat, and red stockings; and won admiring comments, even from persons who did not know who he was, for his handsome face, the grace of his movements, and the politeness of his manners.

The Emperor, though a stickler for etiquette, seems to take great pleasure in an occasional *incognito*. A few days ago, he came from Fontainebleau to Paris in one of the ordinary trains without any attendant. On reaching the Paris station he walked up to the station-master, who was greatly surprised at seeing His Majesty among the passengers, talked with him familiarly for a few moments, and asked him "what news is there?"

"Why, Sire," replied the station-master, "I have heard of nothing in the way of news. Your Majesty is much more likely to know what is going on than I!" The Emperor smiled; and the station-master enquired whether he wished to return *incognito* as he had come, or whether he would prefer a special train.

"Just as you please," replied the Emperor.

"In that case I will have a train ready at any hour your Majesty will have the goodness to name."

"At six o'clock, then, to-morrow evening," returned the Emperor, and touching his hat to the station-master, the Master of France walked leisurely out of the station, got into the first cab he met, and went thus to the Tuileries.

Amongst the miscellaneous gossip that reaches us from the Court, is a little story which is just going the rounds, and seems to be greatly delighting the Parisians.

It seems that among the persons now staying at one of the principal hotels at Fontainebleau is a very famous lioness of the *demi-monde*, equally renowned for her beauty, her wit, and the enormous splendour of her toilettes. The Duchess of D——, who is also lodging in the same hotel, having heard much of the sumptuousness of the dresses, jewels, &c., of the brilliant Aspasia, was seized with an immense desire to inspect the wardrobe of the adventuress. She accordingly imparted her wish to her maid, desiring her to make the acquaintance of Aspasia's maid, and to gain her over. The Duchess's *suivante* entered zealously into her mistress's views, made friends with the *soubrette* of the fortunate lady, and lost no time in sounding her on the subject. The latter declared herself willing to gratify the Duchess's wish, but said that the desired inspection could not take place until the next day, as her mistress would be at home all that afternoon and evening. The cunning *soubrette* had got up this answer in order to gain time for consulting her mistress. The latter, informed by her maid of the Duchess's desire, replied, "I give you leave to do what you please; but I think you ought to demand napoleons (20 frs. each) for your services, and your *infidelity*." Aspasia obliged

[illegible]

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

CENTRAL INDIA, 15TH JULY.

THE past week is void of any interesting news, unless I state that the monsoons have now burst on us; that a ball given at Jubbulpoor by the Commissioner was attended by the whole station and that the affair in all respects went off with great *eclat*; that Mr. Temple laid the foundation stone of the Nagpore Railway Station house in a shower of rain, and that the able Chief was nigh sacrificing his valuable life on the occasion by the braces suspending the stone having given away and the stone in its descent having nearly hurled Mr. Temple into the gap on the verge almost of which he was at the time standing. And a terrible disaster it would have been to the Central Provinces had the worst occurred! The Jubbulpore Railway Committee have again been called upon to reconsider this time the north entrance into the station proposed by them, in view to determining whether it shall be retained, or whether another entrance as proposed by Mr. Temple shall be adopted instead. This will cause a delay of another month, and I am inclined to believe that the Committee will abide by its original recommendation in the matter of the entrance into the station by the E. I. Line of Railway; the entrance for the G. I. P. Line and the selection of the church site for the Station House have both been approved of, and unless undue delay occur in the settlement of the single point now at issue and in the submission of the case for the orders of Government, I hope to chronicle, by Christmas next, at latest, the proceedings at the ceremony of laying down the foundation stone of the junction Railway station house at Jubbulpore—an event of vital importance towards the civilization of the semi-barbarous hordes of Central India. The Nerbudda Commissionership is still vacant, and the local world continues to eagerly scan the columns of the *Gazette of India* for the appointment of successor to Major Browne, deceased. The Elliot faction in these Provinces expect, and with good reason too, that Colonel Snow will be selected, but I confess to a very opposite opinion. Notwithstanding that the gallant Colonel has right on his side, I fear that a Civilian outsider will be appointed. The Provinces are no longer a Military Preserve, and the days of that class, in so far as concerns promotion to Commissionerships and the still higher offices, are, for a time, sealed; the seal will be broken only when a *rara avis* is forthcoming. Mr. Temple proceeds on three or four months' privilege leave of absence to England at the close

the Governor is sure to lead the way, and where he goes others must follow:

Our import market has been very dull for some days past. There is hardly any enquiry for Twists or Piece Goods. Cotton is not readily purchased, and the quantity going forward is very small; to-day's quotation for Western is Rs. 334 per candy, and for Coimbatore and Salems, Rs. 326. Sugar is in steady demand at Rs. 42 8.

Freights are very weak. Our roads are full of chartered tonnage, some vessels being on, and others shortly coming on, their demurrage, and the supply of stuff procurable is totally inadequate to keep us going. We quote Document Bills 2s. 1½d. Discount on 3 months' sight paper 9 per cent.

BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day at 4 o'clock P.M.

WE learn that there are two candidates for the vacant situation of Dufterdar of the Collector of Kaira.

MR. CHARLES WALTER assumed charge of his duties as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Poona on the 22nd instant.

MR. O. M. BEELTON, and Lieutenant R. P. Simpson, are vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Shikarpore Collectorate in Upper Sind.

MR. DAVID RICHMOND has been appointed Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in succession to Mr. William Cole Bayley, resigned.

A FEMALE SCHOOL is about to be erected at Nerve, with a sum of £1,500 generously given for the purpose by a native of Bombay, as an expression of the debt of gratitude which India owes to the late Sir Charles Forbes.

MR. W. H. PROPERT, 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, is vested with the powers of Agent for His Excellency the Governor in the Punch Mahals in the Kaira Zillah for the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. J. J. Philipps as Consular Agent for France at Kurrachee, *ad interim* in the room of Monsieur H. de Closets who has proceeded to Europe.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, Captain G. N. Hector, which leaves this port to-day for China, &c., carried on board 595 chests of Malwa Opium and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. C. Bradshaw, Royal Navy, and servant.

For Penang.—Mr. C. W. Rodyk

RAO BAHADOOR BHOLANATH SARABHAI, Sudder Ameen of Kaira, has been appointed Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, in room of Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mohideen, deceased, and Azum Withul Bulvant has been appointed to act as Principal Sudder Ameen of Khandeish in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Janardhun Wassoodew.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued yesterday, announces that the operations of the Government Notification of the 15th ultimo, creating a new Collectorate and Judicial District, to be denominated the Collectorate and District of Kuliadghee, is suspended till the 1st December next.

THE Governor in Council has appointed Norman Washington Oliver, Esquire, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain William Charles Barker, Master Attendant, and Conservator of the Port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the French ship *Marie Catherina*, south-ward of Kennery Islands.

The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office, Bombay, this day at half-past 2 P.M.

THE six Chinamen of Messrs. Nicol's gang who were committed to the Court of Petty Session by F. W. Brown, Esq., for robbery and violence upon two other Chinamen belonging to the P. and O. Company, were yesterday discharged, the Chairman observing that the Court were not satisfied with the evidence; they were warned, however, that should they at any time be convicted, the heaviest penalty the law provided would be put into force.

FORGERY.—John Thomas Fernandes, who was some days ago charged with forging three cheques on the Central Bank of India, Australia, and China, to the amount of Rs. 2,200, was yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate to the ensuing Sessions.

Mr. Constable Bayley, who is conducting this case, stated that he has another charge against the prisoner for robbery committed upon a Mr. Eyrne at Carwar, some of the property was found in his possession.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated yesterday, confirms our announcement that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 3, Act 24 of 1861, to nominate William Hart, Esq., to be an additional member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations "only," from the 26th July 1864. There is now quite a little family party in this Council, consisting of the firm of Frere Freres, Hart, and Co. What a lucky thing it is that all we have to expect from them is that they are "only" to make Laws and Regulations, for the amusement of the Governor General and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to scatter like skittles.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—We are glad to find that the general health of the Island continues to improve, the last weekly summary of deaths showing a slight decrease on that of the week previous. The total number of deaths registered against the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years is 375 against 287, or a difference of 88. The number of deaths from cholera was 65 against 62, and of fever 205 against 216 in the previous week. Ten Europeans have died, and of these deaths only three are set down to cholera, which would seem to be a mistake, as this number died of this disease in the European General Hospital alone. The most prevalent disease is fever, next to which comes cholera and diseases affecting the alimentary system.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	3	Cholera	0
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	3
Fever	1	Fever	1
Other diseases	6	Other diseases	10
Accident	0	Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Small-pox	1
Other diseases	1	Fever	1
Accident	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS:		NATIVE CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	49	Cholera	1
Small-pox	4	Small-pox	1
Fever	144	Measles	0
Measles	0	Fever	9
Other diseases	52	Other diseases	0
Accident & violence	1	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
MUSSULMANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	9	Fever	0
Small-pox	2	Other diseases	1
Measles	0	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	45	Cholera	3
Other diseases	21	Other diseases	0
Accident	1	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	65	27	Accident	2	4
Small-pox	4	4	Sexual system and child bearing	3	2
Measles	0	1	Tegmentary system	0	1
Fever	205	140	Leprosy	0	0
Cachexy	23	27	Dropsy	2	3
Nervous system	15	15	Other and unknown	0	0
Respiratory system	13	29			
Alimentary system	35	45			
Vascular system	0	1			

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 15th July.)

DHARWAR.—Rain moderate, insufficient for the rice crops, all the other crops are thriving. The public health is good. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle disease slightly prevailing. Fall of rain, 15 in. 53 cts.

BUNSAGHERRY.—The fall of rain was sufficient, and the transplanting going on fast. Cholera and dysentery slightly prevailing. Fall of rain, 28 in. 84 cts.

TANNAH.—The fall of rain has been reasonable, sowing and transplanting completed. No disease except amongst cattle which prevails in Moorbour Talooka Fall of rain 179 in. 70 cts.

RELIEF FOR THE SEASON 1864-65.

WITH the sanction of Government, the following Reliefs for the season 1864-65, are ordered:—

B. Battery R. H. A., from Kirkee to Ahmednuggur; C. Battery R. H. A., from Mhow to Kirkee; D. Battery R. H. A., from Ahmednuggur to Mhow; A. Battery 18th Bridade R. A., from Hydrabad to Kurrachee: B. Battery 18th Brigade R. A., from Sholapore to Baroda; C. Battery 18th Brigade R. A., from Kurrachee to Hydrabad; G. Battery 18th Brigade R. A., from Baroda to Sholapore; No. 3/21 Brigade R. A., from Belgaum to Aden; No. 5/21 Brigade R. A., from Aden to Belgaum; Her Majesty's 28th Foot, from the Presidency to England; H M.'s 45th Foot, from England to Mhow; H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, from Mhow to Bombay; H M.'s 95th Foot, from Hydrabad and Aden to Kurrachee, except from England in November, with 2 camps of exercise and 3 at Sattara; H. M.'s 106th Foot, from Kurrachee to Aden Head Quarters and 600 Non-Commissioned Rank and file, remainder to remain in Scinde for the present.

All details connected with these moves will be communicated by the Quarter Master General of the Army to General Officers Commanding Divisions and separate Brigade, Poona.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*27th July.*)

THE CHARGE AGAINST ROWJEE SUBEDAR.—This case was called on to-day and a statement was heard from the husband of the woman who made the original complaint against Rowjee Saib It was as follows:—

My name is Rooda Peeth, I am a halalcore and live in Halalcore street, Coombre Wadee. I lived in the same house about two months ago. My wife, named Sajun, then lived with me, she was my second wife, I was married to her about four months ago, she was then a widow. My wife assisted me in my work as a halalcore or sweeper. About two months ago I was in the service of another halalcore, my duties were to clear gullies at Dobbie Talao. One day about three months ago, I was at work with my wife I left her about 7 o'clock in the morning. When I returned to the gully my wife was not there. My wife did not return home that morning at the usual time, and in consequence of what I heard from one Cassim, I went in search of her, in the course of my search I called at both the Fort and Mazgon Police Offices. From information I received I went to the stables of Rowjee Subedar, I did not find my wife there, I found her at home when I returned. On the same evening about 6 o'clock, Cassim sepoy halalcore, in the service of Rowjee, came to my house, he arrested my wife and took her away. I did not follow to see where she was taken, I did not go in search of my wife that night. I did not go to the constable's quarters: I did not go to the house of the constable now present (Mr. Mills) and complain that my wife was confined in the stables of Rowjee Subedar. I did not go to those stables that night with the constables. I saw my wife about 11 o'clock, she came home alone. I did not attend at the Mazgon Police office the next day. I do not know if my wife did, I did not complain to Mr. Edginton that my wife was in confinement at Rowjee's stables. I know the defendent. I also know his stables in Hay Market Road. Sixteen days after I left Bombay with my wife, we left for the purpose of proceeding to our country, Kattiawar, we intended going to the village of Ghedur in that country. We reached some place in Goozerat and the rains coming on we returned, we were then both ill. We went to the house of my brother at Khundala. We came from Poona by train. We travelled from Surat to Poona by land. We left Poona six days after our arrival by train. My wife was taken ill in the train, she had an attack of cholera, on reaching Khundalla she was taken to my brother's house in a dhoolee. I got some medicine for her from the Foundar, but she died at midnight two days after. I came to Bombay two or three days ago to resume my work. I never went to the house of constable Mills and stated that I had been offered Rs. 500 to abandon the prosecution, or that my wife was in danger.

Upon the conclusion of the examination of this witness, Mr. Constable Mills requested permission of his Worship to lay an information against him charging him with perjury. Permission was granted, and the following statement was made upon oath. I am a Constable of Police and reside in Grant Road. On the night of Tuesday the 31st of May last, one Rooda Peeta, whose evidence I have just heard, came to my house, another man was with him. He complained to me that his wife was confined in the stables of Rowjee Subedar. I accompanied him and the other man to the stables. I found a woman there named Sajun, whom he called his wife, a prisoner, and released her from confinement. I took this woman and her husband to Constable Hallums before whom the same complaint was made, as to the confinement of the woman. On the following morning I saw Rooda and his wife at the Mazgon Police Office. I heard him give his evidence this day and heard him deny all the foregoing facts. I therefore charge the said Rooda Peeta with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in which Rowjee Subedar was the defendant on a charge of wrongfully confining the said Sajjun woman for the purpose of extortion.

The above requires no comment. The alleged fact of the pair arriving at Poona from Goozerat, the sudden death of the woman from cholera (it must be borne in mind that cholera and arsenic produce the same symptoms), the return of the man to Bombay and his steady denial of all which the Constable stated, together with the absence of all witnesses summoned upon the case, not only upon this occasion, but on former ones, leaves an unpleasant sensation upon the mind, we refrain from giving our impressions; and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

Rowjee Subedar Saib was called upon to enter into a recognisance for Rs. 1,000 to appear on the 29th instant.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held under Section XVIII. of Act X. of 1863, on Thursday the 28th July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon:—

Present.—Gavin Steel, Esq.; H. E. Jacomb, Esq.; H. A. Mangles, Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy Framjee Panday, Esq.; Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; the Hon. Mr. Cassels; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq.; Ardaseer Rustomjee Moonshee, Esq.; and F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

The business before the meeting was the election of a Director in room of Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq., retired; but before proceeding to elect a Director, the following Resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Cassels, seconded by Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, of the office of Director, the Proprietors desire to express to him their best thanks for the valuable services which he has rendered to the Bank of Bombay."

It was then proposed by the Hon. Mr. Cassels, seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq., and carried unanimously:—"That Premchund Roychund, Esq., be elected a Director in room of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., retired."

The Meeting then separated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, on the "Bill to repeal Clause 4 of Section II., of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831," published for general information:—

The Select Committee appointed to report on the "Bill to repeal Clause 4 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831," beg to report that they approve of the Bill, and recommend that it be passed with the addition of the words "and henceforth, a Sub-Collector's functions as a Magistrate shall depend upon the appointment he may receive from the Governor in Council." These words they consider necessary to supply the void which would arise from the repeal of Clause 4 Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830.

2. This report should be translated into the Murathi and Goozerathi languages.

A. D. ROBERTSON.
W. E. FRERE.
JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.

Poona, 27th July 1864.

A Bill to repeal Clause 4 of Section II, of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal Clause 4 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830 and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831; it is enacted as follows:—

I. Clause 4 of Section II. of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831 are hereby repealed; and henceforth, a Sub-Collector's functions as a Magistrate shall depend upon the appointment he may receive from the Governor in Council.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. BIRDWOOD,
Under Secretary to Government.

Poona, 27th July 1864.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLORS TO HER MAJESTY'S 4TH (THE KING'S OWN) REGIMENT.

THIS long deferred ceremony came off last evening. The whole brigade was assembled on the general Parade Ground in the Fort, occupying the post of honor in the centre with the 3rd Light Cavalry, and B/4 Royal Horse Artillery on the right and the 33rd Regiment, the 7th N. I., and 10th N. I., on the left. The whole were in full dress.

The Governor of Bombay arrived at half past five accompanied by Lady Frere, and Miss Frere. His Excellency was received with a salute of seventeen guns from the Artillery.

A very large number of spectators, European and Native, was present, on foot, in carriages, and on horseback. Among them the Begum of Bhopal and her suite were conspicuous among the crowd of carriages.

His Excellency, accompanied by the ladies, the Lord Bishop of Bombay in pontificalibus, the Commander-in-Chief, and a numerous Staff of officers advanced to the front. The Bishop having repeated the prayers contained in the form already published, Miss Frere presented the Colors to the Ensigns, (who received them kneeling,) with the following words:—

"COLONEL WILBY,—I must beg you to express to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the King's Own Regt. how highly I feel the honor of being allowed to present to the regiment their new Colors.

"The Colors of the regiment have now for nearly two centuries been the rallying points for the King's Own by Sea and Land, and in every quarter of the World. Some of the most glorious actions of our history, blazoned on those banners, testify how gallantly the regiment maintained the honor of England, whether in the Breach at Badajos and St. Sebastian, or on the Field at Salamanca, at Waterloo, at Alma, and Inkermann,"

(To the Ensigns.)

"GENTLEMEN,—You will take these Colors inscribed with many honorable badges of valour in the Field, of Loyalty and devotion to duty in time of peace. You know how sacred is the trust. Guard and uphold these standards at the peril of your lives. May they never be displayed but in defence of our Sovereign and country, in the cause of justice and of right. May they never be advanced but to guide the "King's Own" as of old on the path of Honor and of Victory."

COLONEL WILBY'S REPLY.

"MISS FRERE,—In the name of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st Battalion of the "King's Own" Regt., I offer you our thanks for the honor you have conferred upon us in presenting us with new colors. which will I trust be as jealously guarded and as bravely defended as all those others which have heretofore been confided to its care.

"I also thank you for the complimentary manner in which you have alluded to the past deeds of the Regiment. These deeds, all now composing the Battalion which I have the honor to command, will when called upon, endeavour at all events to equal, and if fighting under these colors which you have now handed to us, we will strive even to excel."

The old colors were immediately carried off by a few soldiers in quick step to the barracks. The ladies then returned to their carriages; the Governor (who wore his full state dress) and the Commander-in-Chief mounted their steed and took their stand at the saluting flag, while the garrison marched past, the bands massed in front. This concluded the ceremony, and the whole assembly dispersed.

Messrs Litchfield and Sutton, we observed, seized the unwonted opportunity to take five thousand portraits at once, and pitched their camera in a conspicuous situation in the middle of the ground.—*Poona Observer.*

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following papers were placed at the disposal of the Press in the Editors' room on Wednesday last:—

Regulations for the Open Competition of 1864 *an't the Further Examination of* 1865.*

1. On the 4th July 1864, following days an Examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than 40 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, 23 will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal 17 for the Upper Provinces, and 6 for the Lower Provinces, 9 for that of Madras, and 12 for that of Bombay. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such Examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1864, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

(*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1864 will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two years;

(*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—†

English Language and Literature.—	Marks.
Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " Rome	750
" " France	375
" " Germany	375
" " Italy	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences; that is Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	375
Arabic Language and Literature	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.‡

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by viva voice Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subject in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates shall be arranged in the order of the greatest aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a single vacancy remains, first in Bengal, then in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which shall be appointed.

9. In June or July 1865, a further Examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subject:—

		Marks.
1.	Sanskrit	500
	Vernacular Languages of India (each).	400
	*** French candidate may name one or two languages; but he must pass either in Sanskrit or in a vernacular language current in the Presidency or division of Presidency which he has selected.	
2.	The History and Geography of India	350
3.	The General Principlest of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mahomedan Law	1,200
4.	Political Economy	350

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by viva voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the further Examination shall be found to have sufficient knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be declared to have passed, and shall be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Application from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.

NOTE.—(1.) All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for 1,000*l.*, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to 3*l.* 10*s.*

(2) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval, which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of 100*l.* to each selected Candidate who shall have passed the Further Examination in 1865 to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(3) Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st March 1864.

(4) Candidates rejected at the Further Examination of 1865 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in 1866.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.—As the period of examination (4th instant) has passed by, no step further than acknowledging receipt of the copies, and placing them on the Editors' table, is necessary.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Present.—N. W. OLIVER, Esq., *Chairman*; Captain YOUNG; and MORESHWER, PANDOORNG, Esq.

AN important appeal was made by Burjorjee Ruttonjee and Nowrojee Ruttonjee, against the amount of assessment he was called upon to pay for a house belonging to him. The facts were, that the appellant had let the house in question to Messrs Brown, Clough and Co., at a rental of Rs 350 per month; they had sublet the house and it was now assessed at Rs. 900, and the appellant by his counsel, Mr Marriott, urged that the amount of assessment for the difference between Rs. 350 and 900 should be paid by the present lessee.

Mr. Leathes for the Municipal Commissioners, read a Clause of the Act bearing upon the subject of assessments which stated that the receiver of the rents was liable, the owner was in receipt of the rent, and if he had made a bad bargain in letting the house for less than its value, the blame or loss must fall to himself. The Chairman said he did not think that such an injustice was contemplated by the Legislature when the Act was famed, as to compel a person though an owner to pay assessment upon a sum he was not in the receipt of. Mr Leathes then read another portion of the Act which states that the tenant can deduct from the rent any amount which the Commissioners may have levied him to pay unjustly, therefore if the Court decided in favour of the appellant, it would be as broad as long in the end. He finally stated (and proved it from the Act) that the appellant had placed himself out of the right of appeal by not doing so within the prescribed limits; the law says that any one, not mentioning either landlord or tenant, but any one intending to appeal must do so within ten days, depositing at the time the amount in question, the appellant had not done so, the present assessment was made in 1862, and it is only now he comes forward to appear. Mr. Marriott reminded the Court that the amounts paid had been paid under protest. Mr Leathes still maintained that the law as he had last quoted was in his favour, and further said that it was not their business to imagine the intention of an Act further than as it was laid down; the appellant is supposed with every other man to be acquainted with the laws of the country

*The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years

† It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

‡ At this examination no Candidate will be considered to possess "competent knowledge" of

Of English Composition unless he obtain	one sixth	of the max.
" English Literature, &c	one sixth	"
" Language, &c. of Greece	one sixth	"
" Language &c. of Rome	one sixth	"
" Language &c. of France	one half	"
" Language &c. of Germany	one-half	"
" Language, &c, of Italy	one-half	"
" Mathematics (Pure)	one-tenth	"
" Mathematics (Mixed)	one-tenth	"
" Natural Science	one-fourth	"
" Chemistry	one-fourth	"
" Electricity and Magnetism	one-fourth	"
" Natural History	one-fourth	"
" Geology	one-fourth	"
" Mineralogy	one-fourth	"
" Moral Sciences	one-fourth	"
" Sanscrit	one-sixth	"
" Arabic	one-sixth	"

* Taylor on Evidence and Act II. of 1855 referred to.

he had not done so, and he must abide by any risk incurred. The Chairman said the Court were of opinion that the case had better stand over until next Court day, in which interval he would take advice upon the question as they decidedly thought that in Mr Leathes's view of the subject, there was a great deal of law, but very little justice. The Court was then closed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT., AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

Wednesday, 13th July 1864.

THE SHOLAPORE NAIKIN CASE.

Queen VS. *Waziri and five others.*

THIS was an appeal against a decision of the Session Judge of Sholapore in a case in which six different persons were charged, the first Waziri, a Naikin, under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code, with having obtained possession of a girl for purposes of prostitution, and the other five, under Sections 109 and 373 of the same Code, with having abetted that offence.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas appeared for Waziri.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, LL. B., for the second prisoner, Khandarao Shamrao Doshmookh.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the third prisoner, Anna Ramchundra.

The facts of the case will appear from the following finding of the Sessions Judge, and the arguments of the Vakils:—

The prisoners are charged, No. 1, Waziri, under Section 373 of the Penal Code, with intent, or knowing it to be likely that the girl in question would be used for the purpose of prostitution; and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 under Sections 373 and 109, with having abetted the commission of the above offence.

The deposition of the little girl Amnee (formerly Mulkee, shows that she was brought to Sholapore by her father, who being unable to support her, gave her to Waziri (1) with whom she has since lived.

The evidence of the City Foujdar is to the effect that Waziri (1) gave up the paper IX. alleging that the girl had been given to her in adoption. The deed in question alludes to adoption in the heading, but lower down authority is given to Waziri to teach the girl Amnee singing, dancing, and to use her according to pleasure.

The woman Waziri belongs to the class of dancing girls, who notoriously practise prostitution, as stated by the Foujdar, as well as dancing and singing. The words in the paper "according to pleasure," certainly show that it was left to Waziri to bring up Amnee in any way she pleased, and the habitual mode of life of the former, leads to the strong presumption that no other than an immoral life could have been in prospect for Amnee.

The prisoners admit their several shares in the infamous transaction, but allege, in extenuation, ignorance of the Penal Code. This plea, however, will not avail, since the accused are sufficiently intelligent, and all persons are presumed to have knowledge of the law. The Penal Code, moreover, was introduced into this Presidency on the 1st January 1862, and the offence was committed on or about the 10th May 1863, and being all residents of Sholapore, the prisoners had thus ample time and opportunity to have made enquiries regarding the legality of the Act, for it is evident from the statement III. of Waziri, that she at least had some misgiving on the subject.

The pleader for No. 1 has alluded to no immediate gain having accrued to Waziri by the transaction; but the section (373) includes buying, hiring, or otherwise obtaining possession, which effectually answers this argument. The attempt to show, that the girl was taken under Waziri's protection from charitable motives, does not coincide with the wording of the so called deed of adoption, although Amnee may have been very ill at the time, there is no mark on her face; and her features being good, strengthens the conclusion, that when older, she could only have been intended to bring gain to her mistress by prostitution.

The prisoner Khunderao (No. 2) wrote the paper, and was therefore fully aware of its contents, and No. 3 Anajee heard the paper read before signing, thus strengthening the case against himself.

Natives in general are very wary in signing any paper. It does not appear certain, however, that Nos. 4, 5, and 6 heard the contents before signing. It was nevertheless their duty to have ascertained the full import before putting their hands to the paper, and having signed, they are answerable for the consequences.

Dancing girls are not generally viewed with the abhorrence they should be by natives; but the prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were perfectly aware of the immoral character of Waziri, and there is no doubt of their writing and signing the paper in question facilitated the offence of obtaining possession of the girl Amnee.

The prisoners appear astonished that the gift of a little girl for immoral purposes should be in any way cognizable by the Law; which leaves the unpleasant impression that such abominable transactions are not unfrequent among the native community, even in the "British territories."

The prisoners were accordingly convicted and punished by the Session Judge as follows:—

No. 1, Waziri, with six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of one hundred rupees, or in default with further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 2, Khunderao Shamrao, with six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of one hundred rupees, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

No. 3, Anna Ramchundra, with fine of one hundred rupees or rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6 with fine of fifty rupees or rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Mr. Dhirajlal for the 1st prisoner urged that, according to the evidence before the Court, a person being unable to support a child from infancy, that in was in a most destitute condition; that he lost his wife; that he lived by begging; that he was unable to provide for his daughter who was then suffering from some disease of the skin; that he therefore wanted to make over or to some one who would take care of and provide for her; and that the prisoner Waziri, duly received her in adoption after having consulted the Deshmukh and Deshpandya of the town. He further urged that that act was not in itself criminal; and that the only question therefore for the Court to decide was, what was the intention of Waziri at the time she like Amnee "was given us girl"? As no evidence was produced on the part of the case of any bad intention on her part, and that the deed passed by the father showed that Waziri had received the girl from charitable motives.

Mr. Nanabhai observed that before the conviction of the 2nd prisoner could be confirmed the Court must be fully satisfied of these two things, namely—1st that a crime under sec. 373 of the Penal Code was committed by Waziri; and 2ndly, that the act of drawing up the deed which is admitted by the 2nd prisoner amounts to what is designated 'abetment' in that Code. As to the first of these two points, he urged that the law of India did not punish an act as an illegal penal; that section 373 of the Code made it such only when done "for the purpose of prostitution, or for any unlawful *and* immoral purpose;" that it was consequently necessary for the prosecution to establish by evidence that the girl had been received by Waziri for such purpose; that in that part of the case the prosecution had entirely failed, there being no evidence in the case of any criminal intention on her part; that so far as Waziri's own conduct in the matter was in evidence, it rather tended to prove the absence of any such intention in her mind, as would appear from her going to consult respectable and intelligent people in the town; her getting the deed obtained from the girl's father registered in the Adawlut; her fearlessly delivering it up to the Foujdar on his demanding it; and from the fact of her having taken no steps, for more than a year, during which period she was in her possession, to qualify her for the profession of a Naikin, by teaching her to dance or sing, although the said girl is at present about ten years old, at which age according to the evidence of the Foujdar girls intended for that profession become fit for it. Mr. Nanabhai further urged that the Sessions Judge was wrong—first, in assuming that Waziri was a prostitute; and secondly, in thence concluding that she intended to make the girl also a prostitute. The evidence recorded in the case showed that she was only a concubine. Might she not then have received the girl with the object of making her merely a concubine like herself and not a prostitute? If so, her act could not constitute a crime under the said section, for however immoral concubinage might be it was certainly not unlawful and immoral. And if what she did was no crime, all the other prisoners were entitled to be acquitted along with her. Mr. Nanabhai further urged that his client was entitled to be acquitted even upon the supposition that Waziri was guilty of the offence charged against her. The only act charged against prisoner No. 2 was the drawing up of the deed. That act was admitted; but there was no evidence adduced by the prosecution to show when it was done. As act does not amount to an abetment of an offence, unless it is done either prior to or at the same time with that offence. The evidence in the case did not show that the deed was not drawn up subsequently to the time of obtaining possession of the girl by Waziri, whereas the deed itself showed that it was drawn up subsequently to that act. The father of the girl therein says, "I have placed my daughter upon your lap." The use of the perfect tense clearly supports this view of the case. At the time of executing up that deed, it did not appear that the prisoner had any knowledge of Waziri's criminal intention, much less any idea of facilitating the carrying out of that intention; and if the deed was drawn up subsequently to the act, it cannot be presumed to have been in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that in presuming innocence, it could not possibly have facilitated that act. All these necessary ingredients in the offence of abetment, being thus wanting in this case, Mr. Nanabhai submitted that the Session Judge was not warranted in convicting his client, who was entitled to be acquitted. In conclusion, he observed that the consequence of upholding his client's conviction would be very serious. All those Government officers who had any thing to do with the registration of the deed, including the Judge the Honorable Mr. Hobart himself, would be liable to be arraigned upon a similar charge of abetment for having given their sanction to that deed.

Mr. Shantaram urged that the Court could not take judicial notice of the practices of the class known as Naikins. That fact must be proved by evidence; and the Judges could not act upon their own knowledge. They could not assume—first, that all Naikins were prostitutes; and secondly, that prisoner No. 1 who had called herself a Naikin was one. So far from there being any evidence to bring home prostitution to her, there was evidence the other way. Of the only two witnesses for the prosecution, one stated distinctly that all Naikins did not practise dancing, singing, and prostitution together; and that he did not know whether prisoner No. 1 did follow all three; and the other witness also distinctly stated that there was only one visitor at the house. Now in order to show that the girl was taken possession of with the intention of being employed for prostitution (which means common or indiscriminate badness, as defined by Webster) the prosecution was bound to prove next to the fact of the possession having been obtained, at least that the taker was herself a common prostitute; otherwise, what was there to lead to the conclusion that the girl was obtained for prostitution? Nothing whatever. The document said that the girl was to be taught singing, dancing &c., and to be treated (*i. e.* nurtured up) as prisoner No 1 chose; and the lower Court, equally with this Court, was bound to presume that nothing unlawful was meant or intended to be done. There was nothing whatever to fix the intent against the prisoner No. 1 beyond the name Naikin which she bore, and the Court could not convict upon the evidence of a name. This Court was bound to see not merely whether there was evidence before the Court below, but also whether there was sufficient evidence: and if this were not the case, there would be no use of appealing to this Court. Mr. Shantaram then stated that he appeared for the prisoner No. 1, who had been convicted as an abetter, and in that connection, he felt it his duty to address the observations he did to the Court; but as regards his own client specifically, he had nothing more to submit than what had been urged by his friend who had preceded him, and would only request attention to the erroneous principle upon which the Judge had convicted the attesting witnesses, viz, that whether they knew of the character of the transactions or not, whether they read the paper or not, the fact of their having signed the paper was quite sufficient to conv

An equal, though contrasted, evil would be committed by overvaluing the rate at which sovereigns should be taken. If a person could gain sixpence a sovereign instead of losing sixpence by paying his taxes in sovereigns, he would be very eager to pay them. All the gold in the country would be poured into the public Treasury, and, as the reception of gold is *optional* by all but the Treasury, there would a difficulty in getting it out. The creditors would all pay it, and the creditors of the Government might not wish to receive it. Undervaluing the sovereign would give no encouragement to its use in any manner, and overvaluing it would give but little aid to its general and beneficial use in ordinary transactions, but only grant a bounty on payments made in it to the Indian Exchequer.

It would, however, of the two, be far better to overvalue the sovereign at the receipt of taxes than to undervalue it. Government payments are a large item in the cash transactions of a backward country like India, and if a gain could be made by paying it in, the population would naturally be covetous of it and inclined to use it. They would not be ready to take it from the Government at the overvalued rate, for then they would gain nothing, but they would be ready to take it in the market under that excessive rate whenever they had taxes to pay.

The proper mode, however, of introducing the sovereign seems to be neither to undervalue nor to overvalue the sovereign more than can be helped, but to let its value fluctuate up and down with the value of the two metals. The Treasury should issue a notice from time to time,—say once in three months, or at uncertain intervals if deemed better,—stating at what value they will receive the sovereign, and then the tax-payer will be sure of getting the market value of the sovereign at the public Treasury and of getting no more than the market value.

It is true that this measure will not exempt a holder of gold from some risk of loss in case gold should fall, but, there is no way of wholly exempting him from this except by incurring greater evils. There are three courses and only three. Either the law must establish a double standard, of which the evils are obvious; or it must fix permanently a value for gold in relation to silver, which almost of necessity will be above or under the mark, and of which the evils are obvious; or lastly, as we propose, the Executive must fix the value of gold in relation to silver from time to time, which may subject the holder to some loss, or may give him some gain, as the case may be. There is no fourth expedient.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 28TH.

Comyn, Lieutenant, attached 4th Rifles, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1864.

Lieut. W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for fifteen months on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major W. Campbell, M.D., Presidency Surgeon First District, is allowed a Furlough to Europe fort twenty months on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Aitken, Acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, is confirmed in that Office from this date.

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1864.

Major F. J. Oldfield, Officiating 2nd in Command 3rd Light Cavalry, has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Political Agent at Kolapore and in the Southern Maratha Country.

Lieutenant George Bell Crispin, having completed twelve years, service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain.

The following Promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon James Dunbeay, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Major Carter, retired.

Assistant Surgeon John Bean, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Major Manisty retired.

The followin promotions are made, from the 15th June 1864, in accordance with G. O.G.G. No. 508, of 20th June, and paragraphs 5 and 6 of Despatch No. 152, dated 16th May 1864, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, republished in G. G. O. No. 325, of 13th instant :—

To be Surgeons from 15th June 1864.

Assistant Surgeon William Murch, M.D.

Ditto Henry Wilson, M.D.

Ditto George Frederick Hughes Brown.

Ditto James Gilbert.

Ditto John Millie.

Ditto Joseph Salter Remington.

Ditto Robert Haines, M.B.

Ditto George Robert Ballingall, M.D.

Ditto James Welsh.

Ditto William Guyer Hunter.

Ditto James Bain, M.D.

Ditto Thomas Berkely Beatty, M.D.

Ditto Francis George Joynt.

In reference to paragraph 7 of the same Despatch, the Surgeon Major is assigned to the undermentioned Officers from the dates specified opposite their supersession of dates heretofore given :—

To Rank as Surgeon Major.

Genl. of Hos. F. S. Arnott, M.D. & C.B., 1st Oct. 1858.

Genl. of Hos. D. Ritchie, M.D. ditto.

ditto A. H. Leith, M.D. ditto.

ditto P. W. Hoskin, M.D. ditto.

Major A. Durham, M.D. ... ... ditto.

ditto D. A. Carnegie, M.D. ... ditto.

ditto M. Thompson ... ... ditto.

Deputy Inst. Genl. of Hos. A. Wright ditto.

ditto D. Costelloe, M.D. ditto.

ditto H. D. Glasse 13th Dec. 1858.

To Rank as Surgeon Major.

Surgeon Major	R. H. Davidson	16th Jan. 1859.
Ditto	E. Impey	4th Dec. 1860.
Ditto	G. J. Shaw, M.D.	2nd Jan. 1861.
Ditto	T. B. Lucas	2nd Jan. 1861.
Ditto	T. W. Ward	5th Jan. 1861.
Ditto	W. Thom	5th Jan. 1861.
Ditto	G. F. Forbes	6th March 1861.
Ditto	W. Collum	9th March 1861.
Ditto	W. L. Cameron	12th March 1861.
Ditto	S. M. Pelly	12th June 1861.
Ditto	E. Mahaffy, M.D.	24th Aug. 1861.
Ditto	J. R. Miller, M.D.	2nd Dec. 1861.
Ditto	W. Campbell, M.D.	3rd Jan. 1862.
Ditto	M. Style	25th Feb. 1862.
Ditto	G. G. W. Maitland	6th March 1862.
Ditto	J. C. Trestrail	15th March 1862.
Ditto	J. Peet, M.D.	2nd May 1862.
Ditto	H. Giraud, M.D.	2nd Dec. 1862.
Ditto	T. B. Johnstone, M.D.	22nd Dec. 1862.
Ditto	J. Turner	2nd Jan. 1863.
Ditto	F. Broughton	16th March 1863.
Ditto	D. Wyllie, M.D.	1st Jan. 1864.
Ditto	H. Pitman	17th Jan. 1864.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers) : Captain (Lieut. Colonel 103rd Foot) William Stuart Furneaux, to be Major on the Cadre of the above Regiment; 1st Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) Richard Lecke Bingham to be Captain on the Cadre of the above Regiment, from the 14th June 1864, in succession to Major (Lieutenant Colonel in the 103rd Foot) C. T. Tower, deceased.

Ensign Arthur Percival Hancock (106th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice 1st Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) R. L. Bingham, Cadre 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), promoted.

Ensign Francis Theodore Stock to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant D. J. K. Sangster, Cadre 4th Regiment N. I., exchanged from 106th to 53rd Foot.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th July.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Major A. Crombie, 72nd Foot, from 14th August to 13th February 1864, in extension to remain in England, on private affairs.

Lieutenant W. G. R. Herd, 95th Foot, from date of embarkation, to England for 17 months on private affairs doing duty with Troops on voyage.

(This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant Herd, in G. O. C. of 1864.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant Colonel and Bt. Colonel J. B. Dennis, Royal Artillery, (14th Brigade) from 4th October to 15th November, in extension.

Lieutenant A. H. Sweny, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., from 18th July to 17th August, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1864.

Mr. W. H. Propert, 1st Assistant to the Collecto and Magistrate of Kaira, is vested with the powers of Agent for His Excellency the Governor in the Panch Mahals, for the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases.

The appointment of Captain R. C. Barton, as Acting Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, to have effect from the 1st April last.

Mr. E. H. Little, Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Dharwar District from the 8th June 1864.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Amun Vittul Baliram to act as Principal Sudder Ameen of Khandeish in the place of the Honorable Junardhun Wassoodewjee appointed to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

The Rev. C. Walford is allowed leave to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining a Medical Certificate to Europe.

The Rev. C. Reynell has privilege leave for one month, to date from the day he may leave his Station.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
28	Hashemy	Lowndes	Kurrachee, July 23.
	Negotiator	Oldham	Liverpool Mar. 31.

DEPARTURE.

JULY.	SHIP.	COMMANDERS.	TO
28	Sea King	Blaxell	Liverpool.
	Krishna	Platts	Calcutta.
28	Campbell	Roy	Moulmein.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Hashemy*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Wilson.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, G. N. Hector, bound to Hongkong.

Ship *Feronia*, R. Hutchinson, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Duleep Singh*, J. W. Jenning, bound to Calcutta.

Barque *Louisa*, S. T. Hartnell, bound to Kurrachee.

Barque *Shepherd's Hewjee*, D. Lindsay bound to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Merangkie*, for Calcutta.

Steam Ship *Nada*, for Coast and Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton	£9 15s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. 0d.
London	Cotton	Nominal.
	Seeds	
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay Thursday, 28th July 1864.

London.

Robert Small—3 packages oilmanstores, tiger skins and black wood tables, Roger & Co. ; 4 cases tables and bed linen, China tea and coffee cups and E. spirit, 3 bags coffee, 3 cwt, Leckie & Co. ; 1 case cascus baskets, toys and fans, Forbes & Co. ; 7 cases printed books, skins, furnitures and apparels, Remington & Co.

Tamasis—175 bags coffee, 218¼ cwt, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Yarra—1,149 pieces E. teeth 56 cwt 23 lbs, Narronjee Damoder.

Liverpool.

Advance—100 bales jute, 300 cwt, Jadowjee Natha.

Arran—33 bales wool, 99 cwt, Gowahboy Somjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Thackersy Vasunjee.

Black Eagle—loose coir rope, 250 cwt, Thackersy Hurridass.

British Empire—53 bales cotton, 185¼ cwt, Petamber Padomsy ; 83 bales cotton, 290¼ cwt, Ramjee Khatesy.

City of Amoy—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, J. S. Moore & Co.

Floating Light—55 bales wool, 165 cwt, Juvareelall Woomrasunker ; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt, Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass ; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt, Hajee Ramtoola Bulladena ; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt, Nensy Damjee.

Great Australia—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, A. H. Huschke & Co. ; 110 bales wool, 330 cwt, Goculdass Tezpall ; 64 bales cotton, 224 cwt, Bhanjee Jewraz ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

Gustafa—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt, Canjee Bhanjee ; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt, Dewjee Premjee ; 48 bales wool, 144 cwt, Canjee Bhayjee ; 45 bales wool, 135 cwt ; 100 bales Hemp, 270 cwt, Mooljee Jeatsy.

Sailor Prince—96 bales cotton, 332½ cwt, Gopaljee Runchore ; 175 bales cotton, 612 cwt, Roper Price & Co. ; 55 bales cotton, 178¼ cwt, Rookjee Jafferram.

Shannon—300 bags linseed 450 cwt, Bagowjee Chutoor ; 300 bags linseed 450 cwt, Soorjee Bhanjee.

Thunderbolt—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt ; 2 cases blackwood furniture ; 1 case old books ; 1 case curiosities, Roper Price & Co.

Hazes.

Adelaide—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Rennie Scovell & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa*—18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Jairaz Munjee ; 28 chests M. opium 140 lbs each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee & Co.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—July 20, Ship *Beaumaris Castle*, to Ennore ; Ship *Zuluka*, to Gopaulpore.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do.	Cotton	100½
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per. ct.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	.....	7 per ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	136 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	58 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	50	.....	5 per ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	3 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	12 per ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited) ...	125	.....	3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	25 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	82 pr. ct. pm
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China Bank	50	.....	7 per ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	500	6 do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
East Indian Bank.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Financial Association	25	.....	7 per ct. pm.
Union of India ...	100	.....	49 per ct. pm
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	7 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	55 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	5,000	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p.sh.
Hirjibhoy Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 68,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	439	
1 B Share	6,000	179	
4 C Shares... ...	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,000	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Native Opinion Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	.....	Par.
East India Press Co.	450	.....	Par.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 7000 nom.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Hormusjee Mulji's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 160 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 800.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Company ...	5,000	.....	Rs. 19,000 pm.
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [pr. whole share
Bombay and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Furniture & Building Co.	150	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse.	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 35,00 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	900 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Princes Wakeship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Bengal Steam-Ship Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 700 prem.
Truscier & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	4 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Co. ...	50	.....	8 pr.ct.pm.nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd.	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
" Loan 1853-56 ...	...	94½
" Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	..	113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3
Bank of England Notes	"	10-6
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	222
Bar Silver	"	106-2
Gold Leaf	"	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN.

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	600 to 610
New Dholera, (ready.)	"	605 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	600 to 610
New Oomrawuttee	"	580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawgined	"	670 to 688
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	560 to 570
New Veeravul	"	510 to 515
New Condeish	"	512 to 515
New Poratchee	"	600 to 605
New Accote	"	600 to 605
New Mangalore	"	512 to 515
New Hinghungaut	"	630 to 640

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt

Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	7-4.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 34.
	"	33 to 34.
Niger	"	27 to 28. Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three " " ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Two " " ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
One " " ..... 1s. 11d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland..... 1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent: be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, (Limited.) Bombay,"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 2,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 18th July 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

On returning Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

Discounting Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND. —Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11½d. "
Sight.....1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do..... " 2-51 " "
Sight..... " 2-46 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits as follows :

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Dit